

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation:

State of Nebraska, s. s.
County of Douglas, ss. I, J. P. Felt, clerk of the Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 1st, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 12th, 12,425
Monday, 14th, 12,770
Tuesday, 15th, 12,850
Wednesday, 16th, 12,900
Thursday, 17th, 12,950
Friday, 18th, 12,900

Average, 12,770

Subscribed and subscribed before me this 12th day of June, 1886, SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

N. P. Felt, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 12,770 copies; for February, 1886, 12,850 copies; for March, 1886, 12,900 copies; for April, 1886, 12,950 copies; for May, 1886, 12,900 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of June, A. D. 1886, SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

OMAHA should encourage manufacturers, or the real estate boom cannot be kept up very long.

Why can't the street railway company put conductors on the main line? The trolley car is a nuisance.

It appears to be the understanding among the democrats of congress that no further effort will be made this session to consider the tariff bill.

What about the exposition? Do the managers propose waiting until September before they begin active preparations? They have only ten weeks now for preliminary work.

The Kansas City Times makes this eminently sound observation: "There ought to be some way of keeping base ball scores out of the newspapers, and giving the space to bank clearings and real estate transfers."

The Belgian poodle sent to Mrs. Cleveland, and which for the moment is one of the curiosities of the white house, converses only in French. The efforts of visitors to interest the "pup" by shouting "rats," are consequently dismal failures.

The United States senate on Thursday passed the bill fixing the salaries of federal district judges at \$5,000, which is an increase, and prohibiting nepotism, so that hereafter a judge of the United States court cannot appoint a relative to a position under him.

The Omaha team lacked only one minute and two seconds of getting there. That isn't much time, generally speaking, but in a boat race it is a good deal. Our team will win next year if the scriptural adage that the first shall be last, and the last shall be first, doesn't fail.

If all the additions to Omaha that are now outside of the city limits were made part of the city proper, the assessment for municipal purposes could be raised a million dollars. That alone would yield from \$35,000 to \$40,000 revenue, available for public improvements, police and fire departments.

The Independent says: "The telegraph, the telephone, and cinematograph are as great miracles against the background of past centuries as the birth of Isaac or the resurrection of Christ." If this paragraph had been penned by the editor of a secular paper it would no doubt have created a great deal of adverse comment among religious people.

The opponents of the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia will find great encouragement in the fact that a girl who was subjected to his treatment in April, and sent home as out of danger, has just died of hydrophobia. This makes quite half a dozen cases in which the Pasteur system has proved a failure, but perhaps these are not sufficient to warrant a verdict against its efficacy.

The friends of the anarchists on trial in Chicago are leaving no means untied to help the cause of the reckless men who are held responsible for the murder of policemen, and to defeat justice. They have adopted a policy of intimidation towards the witnesses of the prosecution, some of whom, fearing for their lives, have refused to appear. It is noteworthy that these people who have derided, defied and outraged the laws are in the grasp of the most ardent cowards. They are brave in words and in the skulking methods of the assassin.

An animated contest for the democratic nomination for governor is in progress in Georgia, the contestants being ex-United States Senator John B. Gordon and Major Bacon. The former has the support of the present senators, Brown and Colquhoun, and the Atlanta Constitution, while Bacon is being vigorously backed by the Augusta Chronicle and Macon Telegraph. The fight has become very warm, and the record of Gordon as a railroad lawyer, his connection with the convict labor of the state, and other damaging facts in his political career are being most fully and freely exposed. Gordon has certainly made his connection with politics a great success. He has become one of the wealthiest men of the south. On the whole it does not appear that Georgia politics is much less crooked and deceptive than that of other states.

The Charities and Correction Conference.

It is announced that arrangements are nearly completed for the thirteenth national conference of charities and correction, to be held this year at St. Paul, Minnesota, from the 15th to the 21st of July.

The programme as at present arranged gives promise that the proceedings will be unusually interesting and instructive, and it is gratifying to have the assurance of the officers that the indications of a large attendance are most favorable. Looking over the list of subjects that will be presented, we find them nearly all of a strictly practical character, and among those who will contribute papers upon vital matters relating to charities and correction are Bishop Ireland of Minnesota, Rev. R. Heber Newton of New York, ex-Governor Hoadly of Ohio, Hon. Henry W. Lord of Dakota, Hon. E. B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, Hon. Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., besides a number of ladies who have had extended experience in the work which it is the special purpose and province of the conference to consider and discuss.

These annual conferences have unquestionably been of inestimable service in promoting public interest and enlarging popular knowledge respecting the extremely important subjects of charities and correction, which are ever presenting new conditions and suggestions to the contemplation and study of those who from duty or inclination give them attention. They make an ever-growing and an inexhaustible demand upon the regard of the creators and the administrators of law, the students and investigators in the department of moral activities, the philanthropic, and that useful class charged with caring for the unfortunate who are dependent upon the public beneficence or become subjects of penal restraint and control.

These conferences, therefore, merit all the interest and support that can be shown them.

Nebraska is not behind the younger states in the attention her people have given to the subjects of charities and correction, but there might be greater interest manifested in them. The time is not far distant when they will make a much stronger and more urgent demand upon our attention than they now do, and it will be well to be prepared to answer such demand by the best methods which knowledge and experience approve. It is intended to send to St. Paul a delegation from this state charged with the special duty of inviting the conference to meet next year in Omaha, and it is desirable that this delegation should have the authority to offer inducements not likely to be outweighed by those which will undoubtedly be presented by other communities. There is every facility at hand for the adequate and excellent entertainment of those who would attend the conference, and there are strong general reasons that can be urged in favor of holding it here, but the delegation should be enabled to supplement these by the assurance of an open-handed liberality on the part of our people that would compel attention to our invitation. The effect which a meeting of the conference here would have in conserving and stimulating the work of charities and correction in Nebraska justifies an earnest effort to secure the conference of next year for Omaha.

An Unprofitable Treaty.

The question of terminating the treaty of the United States with the government of the Hawaiian Islands is pending in congress, with some prospect that the notice of the desire of this government to terminate the treaty will be approved. The fact appears to be that it is an altogether one-sided arrangement, the benefits from which are wholly enjoyed by the planters of the islands and a combination of sugar refiners in San Francisco who are also large owners of plantations in the islands.

The practical effect is that the United States is annually subsidizing the Hawaiian sugar and rice planters to the extent of about \$400,000, for which liberal consideration there are no compensating advantages. The exports from this country to the islands are said to amount to less than the sugar duties remitted by the treasury under the provisions of the treaty of 1876, and it does not appear that they have been materially increased as a result of the treaty. Indeed, it is claimed that the treaty has utterly failed to divert any part of the European trade of the islands to the United States, as was promised by the Hawaiian negotiators, but on the contrary the planters, enriched by the benefits derived from the treaty, have become more liberal customers of European manufacturers and merchants.

On the other hand the producers of the islands cannot do without the markets of California and Oregon for their sugar and rice, as the freight charges for transporting the same to Europe or the eastern parts of the United States would be quite three times larger than the freight charge from the islands to San Francisco. Neither can they obtain the bulky and, in many cases, perishable supplies which they obtain from San Francisco as cheaply elsewhere. Obviously, therefore, there is no sufficient reason why this unjust arrangement, which seems to be so entirely in the interest of the Hawaiian planters and a few sugar refiners, should continue. It is not the sort of reciprocity which is reciprocal.

The report that in the event of the termination of the treaty a European syndicate is ready to loan the Hawaiian government ten million dollars, with the expectation that they will obtain possession of the sovereignty of the islands, is doubtless correctly regarded as a mere invention of those who fear that the treaty will be abandoned and their interests destroyed or seriously damaged. That King Kalakaua is near enough to bankruptcy to desire a loan is not doubted, but he has no security to give that money lenders who expect ever to get a return of their loan would be likely to accept. The government and crown lands for cultivation are either sold or leased and the extravagant king has really nothing to offer in the form of acceptable security. Furthermore the planters are said to be to a man opposed to a loan. In any event such threat of a European syndicate is a bugbear which ought not to be permitted to affect the question relative to the continuance or termination of the treaty.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has accepted the editorship of a Chicago publication.

Other Lands Than Ours.

There is no abatement of interest or activity in the English campaign. Mr. Gladstone concluded his canvass in Scotland with a speech at Glasgow on last Tuesday, the occasion being signalized by a most enthusiastic popular demonstration. His return journey was, at most points, a repetition of his experience when he went to Scotland. He will resume active work in the campaign on next Monday, when he is announced to speak at Liverpool. The tory and conservative leaders have not been losing any time, perhaps, in posting notable declarations from this source during the week being the manifesto of Lord Russell, Lord Churchill, characterized by vehement abuse of Mr. Gladstone and a passionate appeal to the prejudices of the English people. Popular expressions of enthusiasm are not always a safe guide, but there is good reason to believe that the liberal cause has been greatly strengthened in Scotland, and that the election will result in returning an increased representation of home rule liberals from that country. In England the conservative cause is not believed to have gained anything from the arguments of Lord Salisbury and the ill-mannered appeals of Churchill, and there are reported indications of an increasing liberal sentiment in unexpected quarters. The conservative candidates, it is said, are becoming bewildered by the eccentricities of their several leaders, and are heartily wishing for a leader who would lead. The opposition by Lord Salisbury to the clauses in the elections bill intended to lighten the expenses of an election will be freely and effectively used against the tory leader.

According to the arrangement, the dissolution of parliament was to take place to-day. The programme was that the queen would hold a privy council this afternoon, at which the royal proclamation dissolving parliament would be signed. Upon the signature of the document, members of the house of commons will cease to be the representatives of the people, and the sixteen Scottish representative peers must be re-elected by their peers at Holyrood. In the ordinary boroughs July 2 is the first and July 7 the last possible day for polling, and in the counties and district boroughs July 6 is the first and July 16 the last possible day for polling.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne occurred on last Sunday, and was duly celebrated throughout England by special religious services. Preparations for celebrating her jubilee a year hence were begun some time since. It is interesting to note that only three reigns have exceeded hers in length in the 1,059 years which have passed since Egbert the Saxon conquered the provinces of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumberland, and first assumed the title of king of England. Henry III. reigned fifty-six years, Edward III. fifty years and George III. sixty years. These are the four longest reigns in English history. Among living monarchs none approach any of these in duration of sway except Dom Pedro of Brazil, who has reigned fifty-six years, having ascended the throne when only five years of age. Francis Joseph of Austria has ruled thirty-eight years, and William twenty-five years, ten years as King of Prussia and fifteen as Emperor of Germany. The only reign in a great nation outside of England that exceeded Victoria's was that of Louis XIV. of France, who reigned for seventy-two years. Elizabeth ruled forty-five years, which was a longer period than that of any other of England's women monarchs except Victoria.

Tuesday, in the French senate, the bill for the expulsion of the princes was passed by a majority of 34 in a total vote of 248. The result had been a foregone conclusion and was consequently received by the people without any demonstration. A meeting of the followers of Prince Napoleon of the same evening was splendidly attended, and an invitation of Prince Victor to his partisans to meet him at his home on Wednesday was not largely responded to. But notwithstanding this apparent popular indifference there is believed to be a strong undercurrent of sympathy with the banished princes which may find a more favorable opportunity for expression in the not far future. The count of Paris arrived in London on Thursday, where he issued a manifesto protesting against the expulsion, charging the republic with cowardice, and affirming that he has the confidence of France and at the decisive hour will be ready. The other exiles have betaken themselves to safe asylums.

According to the newspaper correspondents the relations between Germany and France are greatly strained. They and the foundation for the representations in the general reason that the opinion in France is unanimous that Germany is seeking a pretext for renewed war, and there is some warrant for the belief that such a fear exists, in the fact that of late French officials and journals have been unusually reserved in their criticisms of German policy and acts. On the part of Germany, it is not unlikely that the new French army bill has excited some feeling against France. This bill virtually makes every Frenchman who has attained a certain age liable for active service in the army during a period of three years. Further than this, it proposes the novel idea of imposing what is called a "blood tax" on all those who are mentally or physically incapable of service. This tax is fixed at 6 centimes per day for the three years during which the incapable would have served were he able to do so. Even clergymen under this bill are not exempt from service. But whatever the cause of the present strained relations between the two countries, the fact that it exists is evident to the administrative circles of other European states. London officials at latest dates say that more than once since the first week of June the relations between France and Germany were so strained that the recall of the German ambassador from Paris was hourly expected. If this be the fact, it is evidence that whether it be caused by the sense of defeat still ranking in the French heart or the feeling of insecurity that possesses the military party in Germany, especially

in view of Russia's late aggressive attitude, nevertheless a mutual German and French irritation exists, and has of late become so marked as to create quite a serious feeling of disquietude in Europe generally.

The Spanish government is reported to be again very anxious about the movements of the Carlists, who are said to be steadily preparing in Catalonia, all along the French frontier and in the country south of the Ebro, in Aragon and in the mountains of the Centre, the old nurseries and hot beds of past Carlist risings. The government is aware that they are rapidly recruiting men and introducing arms, chiefly over the Pyrenees. The movements of the Carlist agents and leaders are so careful and so rapid that the government can only form an estimate of their propaganda and preparations by the growing insolence of the rural priests and villagers, by the increasing alarm of a few of the liberals, who begin to find their position very hard, indeed. In the old Carlist provinces the government is in a cruel dilemma. If it acts with severity it might fire the train of insurrection led by the Carlists, and it prefers to remain quietly on its guard, hoping that the pope and the bishops may yet succeed in deterring the Carlists from disturbing the tranquility of the country. The Vatican and the bishops are said to be doing their best to attain this result, but nine out of every ten Spaniards think that the Carlists, like the republicans, will soon be troublesome. A leading supporter of Don Carlos arrived at Rome on last Tuesday, it is supposed, to discuss with the pope a compromise between Carlos and the heirs of Alfonso.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Blismark will soon go to Kissingen. Mrs. Garfield is said to be worth \$400,000. Sam Jones has a policy of \$12,000 on his life.

Talmage gets \$5,000 year for an advance copy of his sermon.

President McCosh, of Princeton college, is nearly eighty-six years old.

Minister Penderlen will spend his vacation in the south of England. He is very popular in Berlin.

Salvini is wealthy but penurious. He would rather walk any day than pay five cent for a street car.

Senator McPherson and ex-Minister Kelley will make addresses at the great Irish gathering at Newark, N. J., July 5.

President Cleveland has been asked to visit the great New England fair to be held at Bangor, Me., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5.

The late Col. Hoe was a handsome man, with pure white hair and beard. His art gallery is one of the finest in New York.

The money paid by President Cleveland, \$21,500, for his country place has been saved from his salary since he became president.

Lieutenant Mannix of the marine corps, has been made D. D. by the emperor of China. In China D. D. stands for the degree of the Double Dragon.

Miss Maria Roze has won the hearts of the students of Trinity college, Dublin, who called her recently with velvet and gold. Old Trinity was always gallant.

Parnell's brother is called the peach king of America. He has 150,000 peach trees; employs 100 men, and children to attend to them, and nets in income of \$10,000 to \$12,000 of his brother.

Miss E. R. Seidmore, a Washington correspondent, supplied news to ten newspapers during the week of the president's marriage and received \$1,000 as the fruit of her industry.

An Expensive Sorrow.

A dead congressman is an expensive sorrow.

The Riotous Spirit of Poetry.

Jack Crawford, the scout and cowboy, is a sort of poet laureate of the plains.

A Bigger Man than the President.

In the eye of the public just now Mrs. Cleveland is a bigger man than the president.

When Lands are a Blessing.

It should not be forgotten that lands are a blessing to the people only if they are made as free as possible to actual settlers.

Always Speak Well of the Show.

The baritone of the American opera company has said a Detroit reporter from downtown Detroit: "Morrissey men who can't swim should always speak well of the show."

Liable to Lose It.

News from General Mills, who at last accounts was within two miles of Geronimo and his band, is awaited with anxiety. The army must employ better guides or some day we may lose it.

A Good Example to Follow.

The Chicago Daily News is publishing a new serial by E. P. Roe, entitled "He Fell in Love with His Wife." Herein is a suggestive and moral tale, and a very good example and get better acquainted around home.

Sunday Law Against Shaving.

Couldn't the blue laws be invoked to prevent a man from shaving his head on Sunday? It would be about as sensible as to prohibit his getting shaved.

The Thing in Miniature.

Quebec furnishes a beautiful instance of the operation of the prohibitive system. A tax was imposed on Lenoxyille bakers seeking orders in Sherbrooke, and the former village will now impose a tax on Sherbrooke bakers delivering bread in Lenoxyille. Each village will thus be amply protected against the other, and the happy people will be secured in the privilege of paying the tax in the enhanced prices of their bread.

Morton and Miller.

No sooner has the Hon. Sterling Morton embarked for Europe than the far-seeing editor of the Omaha Herald, Dr. George L. Miller, rushes off to New York upon a secret mission. The rivalry between these gifted Nebraska statesmen would be humorous if it were not so bitter and if it were not pregnant with such portentous events. Dr. Miller's mission in the east may be secret, but we can guess it. When that man Morton gets back from Europe he will have to pay out on every article he brings back with him in his trunk—aye, even to the humblest chip-meerschaum pipe he intends to bring upon some favorite hobby. He will find the postoffice at Stinking Water occupied by a hostile democrat, his cat's paw trees all girdled, his fences all down, his name stricken from the list of confidential advisers to the administration. In short, he will find the Nebraska body has been here since he's been gone. Devious and insinuating are the ways of Dr. George L. Miller. Disguised in the sour-

To Modjeska as Julia of Verons.

Quot of "M. L. George," the cranky Omaha journalist goes blither and blither, working his revenge, settling old scores, tearing apart festering wounds and shattering popular idols, like the grim iconoclast and remorseless Nemesis that he is.

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When sight of Silvia did his soul bereave Of friendship's smiles and honor's fair renown (More fallible he than many an untalented clown).

Has waited long for one who should converse Her gentle nature best, and thus in weave All maiden graces in the woman's crown.

Not until now has the interpreter Appeared. No other eyes than ours have seen Veron's constant Julia as she seemed.

To thee was given the skill to plead in her The cause of hapless maids with fervor keen.

Before of Julia we had merely dreamed!

Views and Interviews.

A Talk with Loyal L. Smith.

"When I was over in Chicago the other day," said a prominent citizen of Omaha, "I met Loyal L. Smith. He looks just the same as he did in Chicago. I had quite a chat with him. He isn't doing anything at present except making affidavits and getting other persons to do the same thing to help his creditors out in their tight against Lowy. Smith will be in Omaha next week to testify in this case. He says that the creditors will get every cent of the \$75,000 paid by Morse for the stock of goods, and that they will jump onto Lowy for a good many thousands more. It is his opinion that this scrape will cost Lowy over \$100,000 before he gets through with it. Smith said that he never got a cent out of Lowy, except his note for \$10,000, which he negotiated. He claims also that his clerks robbed him. I was very frank with him and I told him that I thought he was a thief, and that everybody else thought so, and that he deserved to be robbed for having anything to do with such a man as Lowy. Smith intimated that he had some idea of going into business again in Omaha, as there was a firm here willing to back him. I told him that he had a great deal more confidence in him than I had."

Some Stage Talk.

"Who is this Cella Alsberg?" asked a BEE representative of Treasurer Whitmore of the opera house. "She comes from California, and this is her first season as a star. She started out in California and worked herself as far as Omaha, where her season ended. Next season she will make a tour of the eastern cities. She is the daughter of a rich Jew, and she was ready to back her to the hilt with her fortune. She was a straight shooter and ran short of money before she reached Omaha, and she telegraphed the old man for \$2,000. The money reached Omaha on the same day she got here. That's the kind of a backer to have. Miss Alsberg possesses considerable natural dramatic talent, herself, and has received an excellent private education for the stage. Her friends have great confidence in her. She has the support of a good company, which, of course, helps out immensely. Lew Morrison, her leading support, receives \$500 a week, and is engaged for next season. Morrison is a wayward fellow. He has a wife and a child, and he has to pay \$250 a week alimony to his divorced wife, Rose Wood. Morrison's daughter travels with him. She is about eighteen years old. All the members of Miss Alsberg's company are selected with considerable care, and are paid good wages. So far, the company has lost but very little money."

"That item in the BEE about the affairs of the Rhea company has created quite a large sized row," remarked Manager Tom Boyd of the opera house. "Jimmy Morrissey at first denied it, but it was soon afterwards confirmed by Rhea herself. That Morrissey was in love with Miss Wheeler and that Rhea was jealous because so much attention was paid to Miss Wheeler by Manager Morrissey there is now no doubt. I see that it is announced that Morrissey is not only going to marry Miss Wheeler, but that he proposes to sue Rhea for \$30,000 damages for slander."

The Richest Man in Nebraska.

"The BEE's estimate of the wealth of Omaha's richest man," remarked one of our bankers, "you underestimated John A. Creighton. I have pretty good reason to believe that he is a richer man than Herman Kuntze, whom you put at the head of the list. I believe that Mr. Creighton is worth over \$600,000, and he is probably the richest man in Nebraska. Incidentally I think you did Mr. Kuntze a little injustice. He has done considerable in his way for Omaha, and has materially assisted several enterprises that I know of. He is doing a big thing for Brownell hall, and he is going to put up one of the finest bar buildings in the west. You also underestimated Mr. Hanson. He is worth over \$500,000 dollars. He has made \$500,000 out of his Hanson Place property alone."

Underground Wires.

"I don't know exactly when we shall begin work," said Mr. Kory of the newly-organized Edison electric lighting company, "but it will be in the near future. There is one thing certain, and that is that we shall put all our wires underground. That has been demonstrated not only to be a practical method, but the safest and best. With our wires underground we shall have little or no trouble from storms, atmospheric disturbances and other causes of annoyance. The time is near at hand for all kinds of wires to be put underground."

The Philosopher Talks.

"To put away something for a rainy day is all right," said the philosopher, "but from the way some men keep on accumulating riches until they die one would think they were always looking out for several years of rainy days. So far as I am concerned I believe in taking life comfortably and enjoying myself to a reasonable extent, even if I don't save quite as much money as the man who denies himself every pleasure and luxury and keeps track of every cent. I want some of the benefit of my hard-earned dollars. I brought nothing into this world, and I know very well that no man can take any thing with him when he goes into the next world. I am more and more impressed with this fact every day. Look at the men who die and leave millions behind them. Very few of them ever had any enjoyment out of their money, but kept right on working and accumulating until almost the very day of their death. I don't care to be a very rich man if I can't enjoy my wealth in a rational way as I go along."

How to Sense.

"I saw a good exhibition of horse sense on Sixteenth street the other night," said a gentleman to a representative of the BEE. "I noticed a horse and buggy going along slowly, and saw that the two men in the buggy were hopelessly drunk and a deep one of them was leaning over on the dashboard, while the other was reclining across the back of his companion. The reins were hanging down over the shaft. The horse walked along as if he knew what was the matter, until a policeman took the outfit in charge. The horse had walked all the way from a North Omaha road house, and was on his way to the lively stable where he belonged."

The Loyal Legion at Leavenworth.

"Did we have a good time? Well, I should shout," said Frank E. Moore, who returned last evening with the Nebraska delegation from Fort Leavenworth, where the Kansas commandery of the Loyal Legion was organized and the officers installed on Thursday. We arrived there at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The review was the first thing on the programme.

There were four troops of cavalry, a battery of light artillery, and a regiment of infantry. The reviewing officer was General Potter, commanding Fort Leavenworth. The troops gave a drill in the various branches of the service, and the cavalry with drawn sabers made a charge at full gallop on the spectators, there being 10,000 persons present. The Loyal Legion had the post of honor in the rear of the reviewing officer. At 8 o'clock in the evening the commandery of Nebraska, through its commander, Colonel Savage, and Major Brown, reorganized, installed the officers of the commandery of Kansas. At 10 o'clock the band struck up a grand march, and we all marched to the banquet hall, which was a tent 150 feet long and twenty feet wide. Two long tables ran lengthwise and once acrosswise. At the cross table sat General Potter, General Meeker, General Smith, commander of the Soldiers' home, Colonel Daves, and the mayor of Leavenworth. In the course of an hour, after the various courses had been served, the popping of champagne corks began and made things lively. I noticed that General Meeker, who had full charge of the whole affair, began to get a little nervous. He finally went out, and soon returned and took his seat. Hardly had he done so, when unexpectedly to all three shots were heard. Every person looked around in surprise and didn't know what to make of it. Some thought that a shooting scene had taken place, or that the prisoners in the guardhouse had attempted to escape and had been fired upon. In a few seconds the long roll was sounded. A volley of artillery followed from four galling guns, which fired 1,200 shots inside of ten minutes. Three hundred soldiers, who had been quietly stationed in the vicinity of the tent, now gave us a fusillade of ten minutes from their muskets, and the shouts of the officers calling company G, H, B, &c., to fall in were heard inside the tent. This made the surprise, arranged by General Meeker, more and more extraordinary. The members of the Loyal Legion had tumbled to the racket-racket is the right name for the noise and confusion—and they got up on their chairs and put one foot on the table and sent up a shout that would have split the ears and hearts of the boys. After the attack, speeches followed, and at three o'clock in the morning the banquet ended with all the boys singing the old army refrain, "Jeff Davis didn't get a d-d darn claim." Am I hoarse? Well, I should say so.

Has "Every Man His Price?"

Rev. W. R. Loomie in Church Union.

Has "every man his price?" I am an optimist, and vote no. I have known a man to refuse to do business on the Lord's day, though to his interest. I have known a stockholder to sell out his shares when the street railway began running on that day. I have known men to refuse calls, to stay where duty called and not to come. I have known a gentleman to travel in Europe, do much of it on foot, save expense in this way, and hand back to his benefactors the balance of the purse which they had given him for his trip. I have seen men pay debts which the creditors had forgotten were owed them: I have seen people give of their means till it hurt, and yet they gave, because they feel that they ought. I have known men whom money couldn't buy, nor place tempt. Time would fail me to tell of men of whom the world in which they lived, moved, and had their being, was not worthy, and didn't begin to be worthy. I vote no. I am the author of the above phrase to the contrary notwithstanding. Lord Macaulay says that of all ridiculous spectacles, none is more so than the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. It only public men who all have their price? I repeat the thought as not true of private life. The church and even the world, uncharitably as it is, is full of corruptible and unpurchasable men, let the pessimist say what he may.

A Chicago Struggle with French.

Rome Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

She built from Chicago. She always interlards her conversation with alleged French phrases, because, as she declares, they give her a "distinguish" air. "Combiné," she said, "I have known a man to refuse to do business on the Lord's day, though to his interest. I have known a stockholder to sell out his shares when the street railway began running on that day. I have known men to refuse calls, to stay where duty called and not to come. I have known a gentleman to travel in Europe, do much of it on foot, save expense in this way, and hand back to his benefactors the balance of the purse which they had given him for his trip. I have seen men pay debts which the creditors had forgotten were owed them: I have seen people give of their means till it hurt, and yet they gave, because they feel that they ought. I have known men whom money couldn't buy, nor place tempt. Time would fail me to tell of men of whom the world in which they lived, moved, and had their being, was not worthy, and didn't begin to be worthy. I vote no. I am the author of the above phrase to the contrary notwithstanding. Lord Macaulay says that of all ridiculous spectacles, none is more so than the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. It only public men who all have their price? I repeat the thought as not true of private life. The church and even the world, uncharitably as it is, is full of corruptible and unpurchasable men, let the pessimist say what he may."